DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

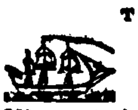
Deel IX. ZATURDAG den 20sten OCTOBER, 1821. N. 42.

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgen uitgegeven by WILLIAM LEE, *Drukker voor Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.*

October 5, 1821.

FOR BOSTON,

THE AMERICAN SCHOONER



OSTRICH,

P. HOLMES, Master.

Will sail in the course of fourteen days. For Freight or Charter apply to

SAMUEL LYON.

The Public are cautioned not to Credit the Crew of the above vessel, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the Master or Consignee.

WAARSCHUWING.

VAN wegens de Raad Fiscaal, wordt bekend gemaakt dat, met convent van Z. E. den Schout by Nacht Gouverneur, in deze en de volgende week als noch ter Fiscalaat ter gewonen tyd zal gevaceert worden, tot het opnemen der vreemdelingen; zullende zy die nalatig mogten gebleven zyn aan de voorige en deze oproeping te voldoen zich de gevolgen hiervan te wyten hebben.

De Raad Fiscaal voornoemd,

I. J. ELSEVIER.

Fiscalaat den 17den October 1821.

El 17 de Octubre 1821.

ADVERTENCIA.

DE parte del Consegero Fiscal se advierte, que con consentimiento de Su Excellencia el Contra Almirante y Gobernador, se continuará aun en esta y en la otra semana al Fiscalato, y en las mismas horas atender al tomar nota de los Extrangeros; aquellos. pues, que queden en negligencia de complir con esta advertencia, tendran que sometérse a las consequencias que les amenazan.

(Firmado.) I. J. ELSEVIER.

Traducido por mi M. RICARDO, Int. del Gov.

Secretary van den Raad van Policie den 18den October 1821.

DE Commissie uit den Ed. Achtb. Raad van Policie dezes Eilands, tot het aanhooren der bezwaaren van alle belasting schuldigen of andere personen die eenige regten of gelden aan de Koloniale Kas verschuldigd zyn, zal tot dien einde op aanstaande Woensdag den 24sten dezer maand van 's morgens elf tot s'namiddags te een ure zitting houden in de Raad Zaal op het Gouvernements Huis binnen het Fort Amsterdam.

De Secretaris van den Raad voormeld,

W. PRINCE.

Den 15den October 1821.

WAARSCHOUWING.

DE ondergeteekende verzoekt al de genen die ten zynen kantore recognitie rekeningen verschuldigd zyn voor in en uitgevoerde goederen over de maanden July en Augustus dezes jaars, als mede adsignatien voor gekocht zout, verwhout, ens. dewelke reeds vervallen zyn, of waarby gene tyds bepaling voor de betaling bedongen is, om de gezegde nog onbetaalde rekeningen en adsignatien, vóór ultimo dezen maand te voldoen; ten einde den ondergeteekende niet in de onaangename verpligting te brengen, van de gemelde pretentien, na den afloop dezer maand, ingevolge zyne instructie, aan den Heer Raad Fiscaal ter invordering te overhandigen.

De Hoofd Ontvanger der Kolonie.

C. L. VAN UYTRECHT.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 19den October 1821.

DE ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gequalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Broden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als:

De Fransche Broden 22, en
De Ronde Broden 23 oncen.

Op pœne als by publicatie is gestatueerd.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,

SALOMON BULTE, Eerste Klerk.

Te Koop op het Drukkerij Kantoor,

HET

REGLEMENT

VAN

ORGANISATIE, ADMINISTRATIE

EN

DISCIPLINE

VOOR DE

SCHUTTERIJ

OP HET EILAND CURACAO.

Den 19den October 1821.

NAAR AMSTERDAM.

Legt in Lading,

HET NEDERLANDSCH GALIOOTSCHIP



ALBERTA JACOBA,

CAPT. D. J. DE GROOT.

Voor Vragt of Passage addresseere men zich by

J. KLOPPENBURG.

Segunda carta recibida por un sugeto recidente en esta ysla:

Puerto Cabello 6 de Octubre de 1821.

Mi apreciable amigo:—Aprovecho la ocacion de las Tres Hermanas, para cumplir la palabra que dí á V. en mi anterior de 18 del proximo pasado; pero baxo la presisa condicion que guarde V. alguna reserva, por qué dice un refran, que hay verdades que amargan, y como estamos tan recien apeados de la servidumbre, con los mismos resabios de antaño que no nos permiten conocer los dones de la libertad; y por otra parte la constitucion politica parece que está en receso, no es prudente que por hablar la verdad se me condene como a Galiléo ó que á mucho escapar se me saque á un acto de fépor alguna inquisicion militar.

Esto supuesto, debe V. saber que nuestra situacion sigue presisamente los puntos del fandango, patilla, canzado y vuelto á empezar. La Guerra vá á principiarze con menos recurzos y quizá mas esperanzas que tenia Carlos XII. en Varnitz cuando se refugió allí despues de la memorable batalla de Pultava, Ya habrá V. visto á nuestro Annibal (Morales) que siguió á esa ysla á pedir á los comerciantes Españoles emigrados en ella, nada menos que 50 mil pesos, necesarios para abrir la campaña, que muchos creen serrada por los siglos de los siglos, con no poca equivocacion, pues él, con su cabeza promete concluirla para el proximo Diciembre, y V sabe que es un hombre que cumple su palabra siempre que puede.

Supongo que su entrada la haria con la pompa y magestad de un Guerrero Romano, y que contribuhiria al lucimiento, la comitiva de Edecanes, sota edecanes y la gran guardia que lo acompañaba. Dios permita que tenga buen exito su micion, y que los fines correspondan á los principios. V. sabe mi opinion en este punto.

Cumaná, mi amigo, se sostiene con el ultimo honor: parte de su guarnicion, siguiendo el exemplo de los Clarines, Cachiries y demas leales, ha cambiado la casaca y salido de la Ciudad para tomar raciones en el campo enemigo. El Vecindario ha hecho otro tanto, y la plaza se defiende con el resto. Ya estaban los enemigos á las barbas y apenas se hablabá de capitulacion, por que no era posiblé evacuarla habiendo fuerzas por mar.

Dos Botes consecutivos han trahido estas nuevas, y por virtud de ellas ha salido la cansada Escuadrilla con cuatro buques mercantes y 200 soldados. Unos dicen que este envio es con objeto de sostener el punto, y otros de evacuarle; pero yo creo que no estamos en el ultimo caso, porque aunque todo podemos mandar menos viveres y dinero, la tropa debe acordarse de aquellos antiguos soldados que se mantenian con solo estiercol de palomas, y tener presente que aqui se ha economisado todo lo posible. Yo soy testigo que apenas se consumia diariamente, cuando estabamos en las bodas de Camacho, veinte barriles de harina, diez de carne y algunos de minestras, Vino y Aguardiente. Tambien lo soy de las asertadas providencias de salir de tantos soldados criollos que comian pan sin merecerlo. Yo vi dar doce raciones para seguir hasta Santa Fé á uno de tantos, que por heridas en la jornada de Carabobo, fué echado del hospital con su licencia; y he visto, por ultimo, pedir prestado á Don Manuel Ma. Moreton, alguna carne para racionar 30, ó mas officiales, que por innecesarios se han embarcado en estos dias para Puerto Rico. No ha podido hacerse mas.

De los corsarios, que ofrecir á V. hablar, he determinado lo contrario, porque el capitan del Puerto y Auditor de Marina son mis amigos, y se me asegura que estan de por medio: solo diré á V. que se han hecho algunas presas Ynglesas, Holandesas, Danesas y Anglo-Americanas, y que un sugeto que tiene muy larga vista me ha pronosticado que esta conducta debe traher fatales consecuencias, porque, supuesto qué los insurgentes no tienen buques mercantes, las hostilidades de nuestros corsarios, son directamente contra los extrangeros, y en particular contra una de las islas Vecinas, á quien dicen se profesa el mayor odio por la hospitalidad que han dado á nuestros emigrados, y porque de allí recibimos los únicos auxilios.

Entre estas presas vino un cotre Ingles en que se halló un rico uniforme, que no se sabe aquien pertenecia, y que ha comprado uno de nuestros Generales en docientos ó trecientos pesos. Aqui viene como de perilla aquel adágio que dice: „la cabeza llena de ramos y la barriga á ti suspiramos;" pero tenga V. siempre presente que todo se ha perdido menos el honor, y que nuestros Generales deben tener ricos uniformes aunque los soldados se mueran de hambre.

Ya V sabrá la resurreccion del difunto Paez, mas milagrosa que la de Lazaro: y que el Mecias Alexo cuenta ya con un grande exercito en los campos elíccos, á donde ha llegado con sus conquistas, y nos promete una paz eterna.

Las noticias de Guayana no son muy favorables y por eso las reservo hasta mejor ocasion: las de Margarita son muy frescas y lisongeras. Sus naturales, reconocidos sin duda, á las beneficas ordenes (de fucilarlos sin formalidad de juicio,) dadas por el nunca bien alabado Capitan General Moxó, al humano o filantropo Urrezticta, goberoador que fué de aquella ysla, han resuelto auxiliarnos con una reguler escuadrilla compuesto de 16, ó mas buques, armados allí de las mismas presas que nos han hecho los corsarios insurgentes, entre ellas las cinco, que á la manera del robo del asno de Sancho Panza, pilló uno solo al comboy que llebo á Puerto Rico la Rusa Ligera; llegando su afrojo hasta sacar de la Aguadilla al Bergantin Rosalía. Esta escuadrilla se asegura que viene á guarnecer este Puerto y el de la Guayra, porque los de Cartagena y Cumaná estan bien guardados. Con semejantes auxilios podremos siquiera respirar y hacer una intentona como la de Bonaparte en la ysla de Elva; esto es, si las facciones dexan de inquietar á nuestro general; por que ha de saber V. que las hay muy gordas, aserca del mando en gefe, en terminos que yo temo que vengamos á parar en una como la de Pizarro y Almagro, segun lo que óigo, y que.... Dios sabe lo que iba á decir.

Se ha permitido por fin, que salgan cargados dos buques Holandeses de los que estan en La Guayra, no por obséquio á las reclamaciones de ese Gobierno, sino porque han ofrecido los interesados 20 mil pesos en viveres para esta plaza. Estos sugetos dicen unos que son afectos á nuestra causa, y otros que á los insurgentes; pero sea lo que fuere, á nosotros nos importan mas los viveres que las opiniones y el decreto de bloquéo.

V. parece mi amigo que tiene todo el miedo que quiere cuando nada me dice de las noticias que corren en esa ysla, y de qué vienen cargados todos los buques: sin embargo, quiciera que V. me dixera si es sierta una sola, que no creo, tal es la que Don P***o M***n y Don J***e T****s se han declarado del partido insurgente, y que estan auxiliando á los gefes que obran en Coro. Es cosa muy rara mi amigo, pero cuando he visto en letra de molde lo de Ynchaurpe, nada debe haber dudoso sino que este es un vasco y aquellos no. Suponga V. que aqui se asegura que han hecho dos remesas y estan preparando otra. La primera afirman que constaba de 300 sacos de Maiz, 8 bocoyes de Arroz, poco de harina y 250 fusiles con polvora municiones y piedras de chispas, y aun la misma goleta conductora, todo al cargo de Don Y****o S—ó. La segunda al de un Fulano Manzano con la goleta Tres Hermanas que condujo 48 barriles Harina, sobre 50 qq. Arroz, un Palo y un Bauprez para una Balandra, sin contar otros varios renglones que por innesesarios los devolvieron. Y que en la tercera debian de enviar al cargo de un tal Benancio Silva, Teniente Coronel de muchas companiñas, otro compañero y algunos soldados que reclutaban á su costa, con 800 pesos en plata, 75 fusiles, 6 qq. Polvora y un poco de Galleta; de cuyos importantes servicios, aseguran, está tan reconosido Escalona y demas Colombianos que deevan premiarselos como merecen. Yo no he podido convencerme todavia de estos hechos, y quiciera que V. me dixese lo cierto, porque á un yo lo vi, creer ó rebentar.

Pensaba hablar á V. de la batalla que dan aqui nuestros guerreros, todos los dias, á las indefensos edificios; pero esto será obra de otra carta, porque la matéria es tan basta como los escombros de las ruinas, y porque necesito reunir materiales para hablar con certeza del Valerozo Yngeniero A**o, que dicen ser el autor de estas y otras memorables hazañas.

A Dios mi amigo, paselo V. bien y mande á su invariable, &c. &c.

Den 19den October 1821.

GOUVERNEMENTS WISSELS.

DE Raad Contrarolleur der Financien, zal op autorisatie van Zyne Excellentie P. R. Cantz'laar, Gouverneur dezes en onderboorige eilanden, enz. enz. enz. by inschryving aan de meestbiedende verkoopen : Wisselbrieven in Hollandsch Courant, ten bedrage van ongeveer 3000 Pezos van Achtten, voor Militaire tractementen en soldyen over de maand October te trekken door Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur voornoemd, op, en betaalbaar by het Ministerie voor het Publieke Onderwys, de Nationale Nyverheid en de Kolonien in 'sGravenhage, alle op twee maanden na zigt.

De inlevering der Billetten van inschryving zal plaats kunnen hebben van heden af, tot uiterlyk op den 1sten der volgende maand November voor 12 ure, terwyl het antwoord op dezelve den 2den daaraanvolgende zal gegeven worden.

De Raad Contr. der Fin. voornoemd,

NUBOER.

BEKENDMAKING.

DE Raad Fiscaal dagelyks, brieven en addressen, hem in zyne qualiteit toegezonden ontvangende, geschreven in de *Spaansche Taal*. inhaereert by deze zyn bereids in het jaar 1820 gedane annonce, waarby verklaart wordt, dat by het Office Fiscaal gene papieren zullen worden aangenomen of op dezelve reguard geslagen, die niet in de *Nederlandsche Taal* geschreven of met een overzetting in die taal zullen vergezeld zyn.

De Raad Fiscaal voornoemd,

I. J. ELSEVIER.

Fiscalaat den 18den October 1821

BEKENDMAKING.

ALZOO, by Zyne Excellentie den Schout by Nacht Gouverneur dezes en onderhoorige Eilanden is goedgevonden en verstaan, te doen oprigten een corps van *onder agenten van Politie*, blanken personen, op een jaarlyks traktement ieder van 300 Pezos van achten, en kledingstukken volgens bepaald model. Zoo word door deze elk en een ieder die incijnatie mogt hebben tot deze bediening, opgeroepen om zich ter Fiscalaat te vervoegen, ten einde verdere informatie omtrent den aart dezer post als andersints te kunnen bekomen.

De Raad Fiscaal voornoemd,

I J. ELSEVIER.

Fiscalaat den 19den October 1821.

WAARSCHUWING.

DE Raad Fiscaal dezes en onderhoorige Eilanden, als hiertoe by Zyne Excellentie den Schout by Nacht Gouverneur geautoriseerd, gelast aan allen welke in de stad en buiten dezelve Drankwinkels houden na het klokslag van 10 uren des avonds niet te tappen of eenig gelag te zetten. Zullende dezelve verpligt wezen hunne winkels als dan te sluiten en hun die als dan zich in dezelve mogten bevinden te doen vertrekken ; alles op pœne als by de wet is bepaald.

De Raad Fiscaal voornoemd,

I. J. ELSEVIER.

Fiscalaat den 8sten October 1821.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard sedert onze laatste

INGEKLAARD—OCTOBER.

12.	golet	Cornet, Campbell,	Porto Rico
	——	Venus, Poryol,	Cuba
13.	——	Cathalina, De Pool,	Spaansche kust
15.	bark	Merkuur, Walter,	St. Thomes
	golet	Cicilia, Hampton,	Philadelphia
	bark	La Sophia, Lima,	Porto Rico
	brik	Alexander, Bailie,	Jamaika
	golet	Generaal van Starckenborgh, De Pool,	Spaansche kust
	——	Fenix, Coudeville,	Aruba
16.	bark	Helena, Eltino,	Spaansche kust
	golet	Favourite, Titcomb,	Newburyport
	——	Catharina, Cheever,	St. Thomas
17.	——	Saturnes, Schonewolf,	Spaansche kust
	——	Two Brothers, Mora,	Porto Rico
	brik	Petit Fox, Rossignol,	Spaansche kust
	golet	Adella, Gerigorio	Porto Rico
19.	——	Theodora, Simon,	Spaansche kust
	——	Brunette, Diedenhoven,	ditto
	——	La Louisa, Pressac,	Puerto Cabello

UITGEKLAARD—OCTOBER.

13.	golet	Bermudian, Porrier,	Spaansche kust
	——	Drie Zusters, Peron,	ditto
17.	bark	Merkuur, Walter,	Aruba
	golet	Nueva Rosa, Echeverris,	Sp. kust
	——	Elizabeth, Queybiso,	ditto
	——	Maria, Domingo,	Aruba
18.	——	Catharina, Cheever,	St. Domingo
19	——	John, Brown,	Newburyport
	faluche	St. Juan, Fraginal,	Puerto Cabello

De schooner Fisgig arriveerde op Donderdag van Puerto Cabello, en brengt de stellige tyding van de verbeurt verklaring van de schooner Toevallig ; het gene wy onze lezer voorloopig hebben doen opmerken dat gebeurten zou. Het regtsgeding van de schooner Admiraal van der Capellen werd voortgezet en door dien dit vaartuig onder gelyke omstandigheden genomen werd als de Toevallig t. w. op haren overtogt van Aruba tot dit eiland zoo kan er geene reden zyn te twyfelen dat zy in het zelfde lot zal deelen. Inderdaad zal onze verwondering over dit gedrag der Spanjaarden nu ophouden, indien het gerucht waar is, dat de leden van het Admiraliteits hof te Puerto Cabello, deel hebben in het uitrusten der kapers, en dus ook belang stellen in derzelver verbeurt verklaring.

De Spaansche kaper Famoso Indiano was eenige dagen geleden buiten deze haven, en is vervolgens naar beneden winds gezeild waarschynelyk ten einde meerdere nadeelen aan onzen handel te kunnen toebrengen.

Drie dagen geleden lag de Spaansche kaper Centella voor de haven, en zoo naby dat onze visschers het niet wagen durfden om buiten dezelve te komen uit vreeze van het overschot der slagen te zullen ontvangen, welke deszelfs bevelhebber en scheepsvolk aan de onschuldige scheepelingen der bark Groot Kwartier lieten geven, zoo als wy in onze laatste gemeld hebben.

De scheepelingen van de schooners Toevallig en Admiraal van der Capellen, benevens kapitein Molero van de independente schooner Balesteros, onlangs door de Centella genomen, zyn van Puerto Cabello in de Fransche schooner Louisa hier aangekomen.

Het verheugt ons te vernemen dat er nog vele hoop is om Zyne Majesteits brik de Merkuur vlot te krygen. Inderdaad als dat ongeluk niet gebeurd ware ten tyde dat wy maar een eenig oorlogs vaartuig in deze haven hadden, zouden de Spaanjaarden niet zoo vele beledigingen aan onze vlag en onze colonie hebben durven doen.

De brik Eendragt, kapitein Fisser, 94 dagen van Amsterdam, kwam op gisteren alhier aan.

Sedert Donderdag laatstleden is het meel van 9 tot 14 patienjes per vat gerezen, uit hoofde dat het algemeen bekend is geworden dat vele der Spaansche vaartuigen in deze haven gereed werden gemaakt naar Puerto Cabello te vertrekken met dat artikel en andere levensmiddelen aan boord, tot onderhoud van de Spaansche troepen aldaar. Men zegt dat gezouten vleesch noch spek tegenwoordig voor eenigen prys te bekomen zyn, en bovendien is het varsch vleesch dat op de markt te bekomen is, niet geschikt tot menschelyke consumptie. Gevogelte is ook schaars en duur, en het eenige varsche artikel van onderhoud te bekomen, hangt dus af van de onzekere verzorgingen die onze visschers ons mogen verschaffen. Ieder artikel van levensmiddel is tot eene zeer hooge prys gestegen, inderdaad zoodanig dat wy vrezen dat de armere klasse der inwoners de uitwerkingen zwaar gevoelen. Dit is niet alleen grootendeels toeteschryven aan de lange aanhoudende droogte, welke byna al het vee op alle plantagien heeft uitgedelgd, maar ook aanmerkelyk aan den zeer grooten uitvoer van levensmiddelen uit het eiland, en aan de groote consumptie veroorzaakt door de talryke Spaansche emigranten die zich tegenswoordig onder ons ophouden.

Een Bulletin door het gouvernement van Cundinamarca uitgegeven, is ons op gisteren over Maracaybo geworden, hetzelve behelst de onafhankelykverklaring van Peru te Lima, welke gebeurtenis aldaar den 15den July laatstleden, met de grootste vreugde gevierd is geworden. Generaal Jose San Martin met het leger der verlossing was aldaar tegenwoordig ; de byzonderheden zullen wy in onze volgende mededeelen.

Door de Merkuur hebben wy een nieuwspapier van St. Thomas van den 9den dezer ontvangen, welke het overlyden der koningin van Engeland ten vollen bevestigt. Hare majesteit verzoekt in haar testament om te Brunswyk begraven te worden ; en terwyl de processie met haar overblyfsel van Brandenburg naar de plaats der inscheping gebragt werd, viel er een rampzalig en ernstig gevegt voor tusschen de burgers van London en de lyfwachten, waarin velen der eerste hun leven verloren.

De koning van Engeland vertrok op den 1sten Augustus van Portsmouth naar Ierland. Het kanaal proviandschip kwam van St. Helena aan, juist toen Z. M. de haven verliet, met Bonaparte's huisgenoten aan boord. Z M. zond een boot uit om naar hunnen welstand te vragen.

De koning kwam op den 12den te Ierland aan, door tegenwind kon het koninklyke jachtschip niet verder op, ten dien gevolge ontscheepte Z. M. vergezeld door den marquis van Londonderry en deszelfs gevolg aan de Holyhead aan boord der steamboot Lightning, en is te Howet aan land gestapt. Een kourier werd naar Z. M. gezonden om hem van het overlyden der koningin te berigten.

In een Brusselsch nieuwspapier van den 6den Augustus wordt gemeld dat de koning van Engeland omtrent het midden van September, zyne majesteit den koning der Nederlanden zoude gaan bezoeken, en dat Z. M. in het paleis van Lacken zal verblyf houden.

Wy hebben Amerikaansche nieuwspapieren tot den 17den September, door de aankomsten van deze week ontvangen. Een geweldige stormwind werd op den 3den te New York ondervonden. Deszelfs verwoesting strekte tot eenen aanmerkelyken afstand langs de zeekusten, en rigtte groote schade aan onder de schepen.

Het spyt ons te moeten melden dat eene kwaadaardige koorts in de zeehavens der Vereenigde Staten heerscht, en een groot getal inwoners wegsleept.

Aan den Uitgever van de Curaçaosche Courant.

In tyd van vrede is er niets dat eenen man zoo zeer betaamt als eene zachtmoedige handelwyze en nederigheid. Maar wanneer het gedruisch des oorlogs in onze ooren klinkt, laten wy dan tygers zyn in onze felle beroeping.

Shakspeare.

MYN HEER !—Uit de onlangs aan onze vaartuigen begane plunderingen ; uit het kort geleden in spyt aller wetten door de koningsgezinde kruizers of rovers gepleegd geweld jegens een klein vaartuigje hetwelke tusschen deze haven en Klein Curaçao vaart, blykt het dat de overgeblevenen van het Spaansche gouvernement, opgesloten binnen het bestek van de stad Puerto Cabello, de blokkade verklaard tegen het Zuid Amerikaansche vaste land in bezit der Independenten, over deszelfs behoorlyken spheer heeft uitgestrekt, en dat by de plaatsen uitgedrukt in de depeche van den generaal La Torre de kusten van *Curaçao en deszelfs onderhoorige Eilanden* moeten worden gevoegd. Dit zoude een wonderspreuk schynen aan hun die beschaafde wetten op waarde schatten en weten dat dit eiland aan eene natie behoort op vriendelyke termen met Ferdinand, maar de zaak is zoo stellig dat om aan derzelver waarheid te twyfelen het zoude zyn niet te weten dat het een beginzel is erfelyk by hun die gezag onder het Spaansche gouvernement voeren alles te doen in opene afbreuk van de heiligste verpligtingen, mits het met hunne byzondere oogmerken overeenstemt, en dat het eene karakteristieke trek in de Dons is, nimmer vergoeding te geven voor beledigingen van den grootsten aard, uitgezondert by zeer weinige aangestipte gelegenheden, te vinden in de Jaarboeken van de Britsche en Amerikaansche Geschiedenis.

Deze booze wyze van onverantwoordelyke oorlogvoering tegen eene vriendelyke kolonie is gegrond op eene dwalende en hoonende waan dat wy moesten afzien van alle commercieele speculatien met de havens en plaatsen onder het Republikeinsch bewind, en dat de individu's, de kooplieden van Curaçao hunne pakhuizen moeten opsluiten, terwyl de Spaansche doolende ridders de harschenschimmige hoep koesteren van eene wederwerking en om het geheele vasteland weder te herwinnen—eene verbazende taak in der daad.—dus pogende eene vernederende en onregtvaardige beperking te stellen aan een uit de natuur dor en behoeftig eiland, afhangende van buiten voor elk artikel van onderstand (om diezelfde lieden te onderhouden, die lafhartiglyk hier eene schuilplaats zochten, waar zy op hun gemak kunnen praten, verwyderd van het tooneel des oorlogs,) en van de producten der naburige kust ten einde deze geringe bron van bestaan open te houden door middel van eenen verwisselenden handel, zonder welke deze plaats zoude ophouden als eene kolonie te bestaan.

En nu myn Heer de Uitgever ! is ons ongeluk zoo treffend, dat om in eene beuzelachtige byzonderheid to treden, wy eerlang zelf uit gebrek van visch zullen kwynen, om dat de visschers zeer ongewillig zyn hunne halzen aan de Spaansche messen bloot te stellen, ten zy werkzame maatregelen worden genomen om geweld met geweld tegentegaan, om onze zeevarende onderdanen te beschermen en de Nederlandsche vlag, even zoo geëerd als eenig op aarde te maken. Intusschen zult gy myn Heer ! de wereld verpligten door bekend te maken tot informatie van wien het ook moge aangaan *dat ons leven in gevaar is. dat Caracas Baay. de Fuyk, Klein Curaçao in het kort onze geheele kust door de Spaansche koningsgezinden stilzwygend in een staat van strenge blokkade is verklaard*, en dat alle vaartuigen zonder onderscheid, wanneer zy door deze barbaren worden ontmoet, verzekerd zyn geplunderd en de gene die aan boord zyn geslagen en vermoord te worden.

Maar ten slotte myn Heer de Uitgever ! indien ik niet mis heb is dat land in het jaar 1813 door de Spanjaarden, die hier by duizenden waren gevlugt, verlaten geweest : hunne oorlogsvaartuigen waren gewoon dit eiland aantedoen, en om gelyk thans, met een beleefd welkom te worden begroet ; evenwel durfden zy niet, neen zouden nooit hebben durven die gruwelykheden begaan die zy op dit oogenblik plegen. Nimmer zouden zy zich over het verlies van eenig onzer Oorlogschepen met Gastmalen en Bals hebben verblyd gelyk onlangs het geval was te Puerto Cabello over het ongeluk hetwelk Z. M. brik de Merkuur is overgekomen ; zy zouden nimmer de Ingezetenen hebben durven beledigen en de handschoen van uitdaging voor ons op onzen eigen grond nederwerpen ; zy zouden nimmer onze gunstbewyzen met zoodanig betuigde ondankbaarheid als zy nu doen hebben vergolden : en waarom hun nu niet bedwingen en aan de beperking van verschuldigde eerbiediging brengen ? Eene week is naauwelyks verlopen sedert een vaertuig met een onzer kooplieden aan boord naar Puerto Cabello is gezeild, zinkende onder het gewigt van allerhande verzorgingen om die plaats te doen uithouden tegen de aanvallen der Republikeinen, en indien het gerucht waar is, is er een formeel contract tot dat einde gesloten met verscheidene commercieele huizen alhier, welke inschikkelykheid onzer kooplieden alleen de woede hunner stoute haat tegen onze ongelukkige kolonie schynt aantestooken.

EEN INBOORLING VAN CURACAO.

The schooner Fisgig arrived on Thursday afternoon from Puerto Cabello, and has brought positive information of the condemnation of the schooner Toevallig. This, as our Readers will recollect, is just what we anticipated a fortnight ago would be the result. The trial of the schooner Admiral van der Capellen was progressing ; and as that vessel was taken under similar circumstances with the Toevallig, viz. on her passage from Aruba to this island, there can be no reason to doubt but that she will share the same fate. Indeed our surprise at this conduct of the Spaniards, will now cease, if the report be true, that the very men themselves, who sit in judgment in the so called Admiralty Court of Puerto Cabello, are more or less concerned in the privateers fitted out from that port.

Can it be expected then, under such circumstances, that vessels sent in for adjudication should escape confiscation. The condemnation of the Toevallig goes far to establish the truth of the above report.

The Spanish privateer Famoso Indiano was off this harbour a few days ago, and has since gone to leeward, for the purpose, no doubt of committing more depredations.

For these three days past the Spanish privateer Centella has been lying off and on, and has come frequently so close to the mouth of the harbour, that we understand the fishermen who supply our market with the produce of their industry, have been intimidated from going out, fearing that they might run the risk of sharing a similar flagelation to that bestowed on the poor old captain and crew of the drogging sloop Groot Quartier, by the commander and crew of the Centella, as mentioned in our last.

The crews of the schooners Toevallig, and Admiral van der Capellen, and captain, Molero of the Independent schooner Balesteros, lately captured by the Centella, have arrived in the French schooner Louisa, from Puerto Cabello.

The brig Eendragt, captain Fisser, 94 days from Amsterdam, arrived yesterday.

We are glad to learn that there is still great hopes of His Majesty's brig Mercury being got off. Indeed if it had not been for the misfortune which befel that vessel, at a time when there was no other men of war on the station, we should not have had to record so many instances of Spanish insult and aggression shown to the flag and commerce of this colony.

Since Thursday last flour has risen from 9 to 14 dollars per barrel, in consequence of its having become publicly known, that many of the Spanish vessels in the harbour were getting ready to sail for Puerto Cabello with that article and other provisions on board, for the support of the Spanish troops there. Beef or Pork, we are told, is not to be had at present at any price; and to add to the general scarcity, the butcher meat exhibited in the market is scarcely fit for human consumption. Poultry are also very scarce and dear; and the only fresh articles of subsistence to be had, depends upon the precarious supplies of fish. Every article of the provision kind has risen to a most extravagant price, indeed so much so, that we fear the poorer class of the inhabitants must feel severely the effects of it. This is to be ascribed not only to the long continued drough so unhappily experienced here, which has nearly annihilated the live stock on all the plantations, but also in a considerable degree to the extensive exportations of provisions from the island, and to the encreased consumption caused by the numerous Spanish emigrants at present residing amongst us.

A Bulletin issued by the government of Cundinamarca, on the 13th of September, and reprinted in Maracaybo, reached us yesterday. It contains an account of the Independence of Peru having been declared in the city of Lima on the 15th of July last, with great splendour, General Jose San Martin, of the Liberating army of Peru, having been present at the ceremony. The particulars in our next.

A St. Thomas paper, of the 9th instant, received by the Mercury, fully confirms the death of the Queen of England. Her majesty, in her wile, requested to be interred at Brunswick; and whilst the procession with her remains was moving from Brandenburgh House to the place of embarkation, an alarming and serious fracas took place between the citizens of London and the Guards, in which several of the former lost their lives, the particulars of this affair, as far as they are given in the St. Thomas paper, will be found in the subsequent page.

The king of England departed from Portsmouth for Ireland on the first of August. The Camel storeship arrived from St. Helena just as his majesty was leaving the harbour, with Bonaparte's establishment on board. His majesty despatched a boat to enquire after their health. The king landed in Ireland on the 12th. There being a head wind the royal yacht could not proceed, and in consequence his majesty, accompanied by the marquis of Londonderry and suite, embarked at Holyhead on board the steam boat Lightning, and was landed at Howth. A courier was despatched after his majesty to inform him of the death of the queen.

It is stated in a Brussels paper of the 6th of August, that the king of England would pay a visit to his majesty of the Netherlands, about the middle of September, and that his majesty will reside in the palace of Lacken.

American papers have been received by the arrivals this week, to the 17th of September. A tremendous gale was experienced at New York on the 3d. It extended its ravages to a considerable distance along the seaboard, and did great injury among the shipping, &c.

We are sorry to find that the malignant fever, so common in the sea ports of the United States at this season of the year, had made its appearance, and was carrying off many of the inhabitants.

New York, Sept 3.—The wind during most of the day was fresh from S. to S. E. but between 4 and 5 o'clock changed to N. E. and began to blow a gale. At about 5, it became variable, blew unusually hard, and continued to increase in violence till about half past 7. Between 6 and 7 the gale was at its height, and more tremendous than ever before recollected. At this hour many vessels in the east river had broken adrift, and though it was then the hour for low water, the sea was forced in so as to overflow the wharves to the depth of about a foot. Much damage was apprehended, and a general alarm prevailed. Chimnies were blown down, many trees prostrated in the streets, and some buildings demolished. Fortunately, when the panic was greatest, the gale abated—the wind veered to W. N. W. when it gradually subsided—and the water receded. Had it been at or near high water, it is probable we should have experienced the greatest inundation ever known.

Sept. 4.—The scene of destruction this morning is worse than we anticipated. The wharves, are in ruins—the streets strewed with bricks, glass, branches of trees, &c.

We learn from Staten Island that only the ships com. Rodgers and Chase, and the French ships of war, escaped the shore: the 74 lost her rudder, and both dragged near the shore. All the other vessels there, 20 or 25 in number, were driven ashore, and most of them remain.

Some damage was sustained at the Battery, a part of the embankment at the point being washed away. Many of the trees at that promenade, at the Park, and in the streets were prostrated.

The steeple of the brick meeting-house was observed to rock, as near as could be ascertained, to the distance of three feet each way.

Jersey City, Sept. 4.—The gale of Monday, experienced here, was awful and melancholy. The rain fell in torrents. All our docks, wharves, piers, &c. have been swept away. A launch of the Franklin 74, came ashore, and seven of the men are missing, supposed to be drowned. The losses of the Steam-Boat Company are very heavy. At Hoboken, more or less damage is done, the wharves being washed away.

Philadelphia Sept. 7.—From the Norfolk papers, it appears, that the late hurricane committed great havoc in that quarter. It is said that very few housekeepers escaped damage in their property—walls and fences were prostrated; gardens laid waste; great quantities of shingles and other lumber swept away; ground stories overflown, and their contents of sugar, flour and salt spoiled—the sturdiest trees uprooted; a multitude of chimneys, and several frame houses and gable ends of brick edifices blown down; windows schattered partitions demolished; bridges injured or destroyed, &c. It were endless to repeat all the particular incidents. The most prominent are, that part of the front, above the cornice of the Episcopal church, being driven in, the organ was crushed, and much other damage done to the interior—that the steam boats Virginia and Potomac were much injured, but remained afloat; while the Richmond and Petersburg, were high aground in a bad condition, though it was expected they would be got off with exertion. The United States frigates Congress and Guerriere, parted from their moorings, and went ashore a little above the Navy Yard, on the opposite side of the river. On the whole, the aggregate mischief is vast, and the fury of the tempest, without a parallel in the memory of the oldest inhabitants.

We find many letters upon the war between the Turks and Greeks—all going to show the horrid barbarity which continues to mark the conduct of the former towards the latter.

The accounts relative to the movements of the Russian forces continue contradictory.—Austria continues her precautionary measures, by constantly re-inforcing the troops which form the Cordon on the Turkish frontiers.

Intelligence from St. Petersburg, states, that the emperor Alexander had given a categorical reply to the representation made by the Porte, in which he demands complete satisfaction for the insults offered his ambassador; and if not given in the space of eight days, measures would be taken accordingly.

To the Editor of the Curaçao Courant.

" In peace there is nothing so becomes a man
" as mild behaviour and humility:
" But when the blast of war sounds in our ears,
" let us be tygers in our fierce department."

Shakspeare.

Sir—From the recent depredations committed upon our vessels, and the late outrages perpetrated by the Royalist cruizers, or picaroons, in defiance of all laws, upon defenceless seamen on board of a small craft which plies between this port and Little Curaçao, it appears that the relics of the Spanish government, pent up within the precincts of the town of Puerto Cabello, has extended the blockade declared against the South American continent in possession of the Independents, beyond its proper sphere; and, that to the places specified in the despatch of general La Torre, must be added *the Coasts of Curaçao and its Dependencies.* This would seem a paradox to those who value civilized laws, and who know this island to belong to a nation on friendly terms with Ferdinand; but the fact is so positive, that to question its authenticity, it were not to know that it is a principle inherent in those who wield the authorities of the Spanish government, to do every thing in open breach of the most sacred bonds, provided it be consonant to their private views; and that it is a characteristic feature in the Dons never to make amends for offences of the greatest magnitude, except on *a very few pointed occasions,* to be found in the annals of English and American history.

This nefarious mode of unwarrantable warfare against a friendly colony, is founded upon an erroneous and scurrilous presumption that we should abstain from all commercial speculations with the ports and places under the Republican administration; and that the individuals, the merchants of Curaçao, ought to shut up their stores, while the Spanish knight-errants cherish the fantastic hope of a re-action, and of reconquering the whole continent over again—a stupendous task indeed; thus attempting to lay a degrading and unjust restriction upon a colony naturally barren and penurious, depending for every article of subsistence from abroad, (to support those very men who dastardly sought refuge here, where they can prate at ease aloof from the scene of action,) and on the products of the neighbouring coast, in order to add to this scanty source of subsistence by means of a bartering traffic, without which this place would cease to exist as a colony.

And now, Mr. Editor, our misfortunes are so keen, that to descend to a trivial particular, we will soon pine even for want of fish, for the fishermen are most unwilling to lay their throats bare to the Spanish knives, unless active measures be taken to repel violence with violence—to protect our seafaring subjects—and to render the Dutch flag as respected as any on earth. In the meantime, Sir, you will oblige this community by giving notice, for the information of all whom it may concern, *that our lives are in jeopardy; that Caracas-Bay, Fuik, Little Curaçao, in short, the whole range of our Coasts is tacitly declared, by the Spanish Royalists, to be in a state of rigorous blockade;* and that all vessels indiscriminately, if met by these barbarians, are sure to be ransacked, their crews flogged, and perhaps murdered.

But to conclude, Mr. Editor, if I am not mistaken, Venezuela was evacuated by the Spaniards in the year 1813. who took shelter here by thousands. Their vessels of war were wont to touch at this island, and to be greeted, as they are now, with a kind welcome. Still they dared not, nay, never would have dared to perform the enormities practised by them at this moment. They never would have hailed the loss of any of our ships of war with banquets and balls, as has been the case lately at Puerto Cabello, for the misfortune which befel His Majesty's brig Mercury:—they never dared to insult the inhabitants of this island, and to throw down the gauntlet of defiance to us upon our own ground:—nay, they never would so openly have requitted our favors with such professed ingratitude, as they now do:—and why not repress them now and bring them back to the goal of due deference.

A week's sun has scarcely revolved since a vessel from this port, with one of our merchants on board, sailed for Puerto Cabello, sinking under the weight of every kind of supplies, to make that place hold out against the invasion of the Republicans; and if report speaks true, a formal contract has been entered into for that purpose with several commercial houses here, which condescension on the part of our merchants, seems but to kindle the fury of their audacious hatred towards our unfortunate colony.

A NATIVE OF CURACAO.

From the Maracaibo National Courier of the 15th Sept.

THE GENERAL CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC OF COLUMBIA,

Informed by the Liberator President of the immortal victory obtained on the 24th June last, by the army under his command, over the combined forces of the enemy, in the plains of Carabobo; and considering:

1.—That by this battle the only army has ceased to exist on which the hope of the foe was founded in Venezuela.

2.—That the forever memorable day of Carabobo, by restoring to the bosom of the country one of its most precious portions, has equally consolidated the existence of this rising republic:

3.—That this glorious engagement is entitled to a grateful remembrance and everlasting encomium, both for the skill and success of the commander in chief who directed it, and for the traits of personal valor and heroic deeds displayed by the brave Columbians;

4.—And in short, that it is a duty due to justice, to tender to those illustrious warriors, the sentiments of national gratitude, and to pay the tribute of grief to those whose " taken off" gave honor and life to our country: has resolved to decree, and decrees as follows:

1.—The honors of the triumph to general Simon Bolivar, and to the victorious band under his direction.

2.—Not being able to realize it in the capital of the republic, the same will take place in the city of Caracas; the authorities, and especially the illustrious assembly whereof are charged to administer to the necessary dispositions, in order that this national jubilee be performed with the utmost pageantry and dignity.

3.—In all the towns of Columbia, and among the divisions of the army, a day will be consecrated to public rejoicings in honor of the victory of Carabobo.

4.—On the following day of this solemnity, funeral honors will be paid in the same places and divisions, to the memory of the heroes who died in the action.

5.—In order to keep the glory of this day indelible by the hand of time, an Attic Column shall be reared in the field of Carabobo, bearing this inscription on the first front:

24th June of the year XI.
SIMON BOLIVAR,
CONQUEROR,
Has ensured the Existence of the Republic of Columbia.

Next the General Staff is to be inscribed. In the three remaining fronts the names of the generals of the three divisions, who composed

the republican army, will, by the direction of the liberator be inscribed, likewise the names of the battalions and regiments of each division, with those of their respective leaders.

6.—On the side opposite to the front of the second division will be engraved:

GENERAL MANUEL SEDEÑO.

The honor of the brave of Columbia who died victorious at Carabobo.

None more brave than he—none more obedient to the government.

On the side of the basis opposite to the front of the third division will stand thus.

The intrepid youth

GENERAL AMBROSIO PLAZA,

Who propelled by a fiery heroism, rushed upon a battalion of the enemy: Columbia laments his fall.

7.—In a conspicuous place in the Hall of the Senate and the House of Representaves, the Portrait of General Bolivar will be colocated, bearing the following memento.

SIMON BOLIVAR,

LIBERATOR OF COLUMBIA.

8.—Gen. Jose, Antonio Paez is promoted to the rank of general in chief, as a reward for his extraordinary valor and military virtues, with which he was greeted in the very scene of action by the Liberator, in the name of the congress.

9.—All the individuals of the victorious army will wear on the left arm a yellow medal, decorated with a wreath of laurel, and with this motto "Conqueror at Carabobo, year XI."

The Liberator is very specially recommended in the name of congress to express the effusions of national gratitude to the gallant British Legion, who has distinguished itself among so many valliant companions, and has suffered the most sensible loss of its worthy officers, thereby contributing to the glory and existence of its adopted country.

Be it communicated to the executive power for its due performance in all its parts.

Given in the Hall of the General Congress of Columbia, Villa del Rosario de Cucuta, 20th July, 1821.

JOSE MANUEL RESTREPO,
President of the Congress,
FRANCISCO SOTO,
MIGUEL SANTAMARIA,
Deputy Secretaries,

Goverhment Hall of Columbia in Rosario de Cucuta, 23d July, 1821. Be the above published, executed and communicated to all those whom it may concern.

CASTILLO,

By command of H. E. the vice-president of the republic,

DIEGO B. URBANEJA,
Minister for the Home Department,

Caracas 15th August, 1821—11th. Be the foregoing decree executed, communicated to the political governor for its performance; and be solicited from the liberator-president, the appointment of a day when H. E. may be willing to receive the honors adjudged to them; and be all this published in the Gazette of this capital. C. SOUBLETTE.

From the St. Thomas Times of October 9.

FUNDAMENTAL LAW

OF THE

Union of the people of Columbia.

We the representatives of the people of New Granada and Venezuela united in general Congress, having attentively examined the Fundamental Law of the Republic of Colombia, agreed upon by the congress of Venezuela in the city of Saint Thomas of Angostura the 17th of December, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and nineteen:

AND CONSIDERING:

1.—That the provinces of Venezuela and New Granada united in one only republic, have all the ways and means of elevating themselves to the highest degree of power and prosperity.

2.—That they being constituted into separate republics, let their ties be as close as possible, for from profiting so many advantages, they with great difficulty would not be consolidated so as to make their sovereignty respected.

3.—That all men of superior talents and of refined patriotism, penetrated with these advantages, had represented to the government of the two republics to agree to this union, which the vicissitudes of war had prevented being effected.

4.—Finally, That these considerations of reciprocal interest and of a necessity so manifest, were the same that obliged the congres of Venezuela to anticipate this measure which in a certain manner was proclaimed by the constant vows of both people:—For all these motives

In the name and under the auspices of the Supreme Being:

We have decreed and do hereby decree the solemn ratificaiton of the Fundamental Law of the Republic of Colombia as before mentioned, and in the following terms:—

ART. 1.—The people of New Granada and Venezuela remain united in one only body of a nation, under the expressed pact, that their government will be now and for ever popular and representative.

2.—This new nation will be acknowledged and denominated with the title of Republic of Columbia.

3.—The Colombian nation is for ever and irrevocable free and independent from the Spanish monarchy, and from any other power or foreign domination. Neither is nor ever will be the patrimony of any family or person.

4.—The supreme national power will be always divided, to be exercised in legislative, executive and judicial.

5.—The territory of the Republic of Columbia to be comprehended in the limits of the old captain generalship of Venezuela and of the vice kingdom and captain generalship of the new kingdom of Granda; but the assignation of its precise terms, remains reserved for a more convenient time.

6.—For the most advantageous administration of the republic, its territory will be devided into six or more departments, each of them having its particular denomination, and an administration dependent on the national government.

7.—The present congress of Columbia will form the constitution of the republic, conformable to the basis expressed and to the liberal principles which they have consecrated to the wise practices of other nations.

8.—The debts which the two provinces have separately contracted, are acknowledged *in solidum*, as the national debt of Columbia, and the property of the republic is responsible for the satisfaction thereof.

9.—The congress will destine for its payment, in the manner found most convenient, the most productive branches of the revenue, and will create also a particular fund to redeem the capital, or to pay interest as its liquidation may be verified.

10.—In better circumstances a new city will be raised, with the name of the Liberator Bolivar, which will be the capital of the republic. Its plan and situation will be determined by the congress on the principle of conveniency to the necessities of its vast territory, and the grandeur to which this country is called by nature.

11.—The present arms of New Granada and the flag of Venezuela will continue in use until the congress determines what they are to be.

12.—The ratification of the establishment of the republic of Columbia and the publication of its constitution, will be celebrated in the towns and in the army with feasts and public rejoicings, making this solemnity in all places on the day that the constitution may be published.

13.—There will be a perpetual national feast for three days, in which will be celebrated the anniversary:

1st.—Of the emancipation and absolute independence of the people of Columbia.

2d.—Of its union in one only republic and the establishment of its constitution.

3d.—Of the great triumphs and immortal victories with which these benefits have been acquired and secured.

14.—The national feast will be celebrated every year on the 25th,26th and 27th of December, consecrating each of these days to the especial remembrance of one of the three glorious motives, and on those days will be rewarded these virtues, talents and services made to the country.

The present Fundamental Law of the Union of the People of Columbia will be solemnly promulgated in all the towns and in the army, recorded in all the public registrates, and deposited in all the archives of the cabildos and corporations, both eclesiastical and secular. To which effect it will be communicated to the supreme executive power.

Dated in the Palace of the General Congress of Colombia in the town of Rosario de Cucuta, the 12th July, in the year of our Lord 1821.

JOSE IGNACIO DE MARQUEZ,
President.
ANTONIO MARIA BRICEÑO,
Vice-President.

[Here follows the signatures of 54 members of the general congress.]

LONDON.

August 16.—Every object endeared to the people of this country appears to have become, by a sort of a sinister association, an object of jealousy or hatred to their rulers. The queen herself increased the enmity of her persecutors in proportion as she became more esteemed and idolized by the people. To this mixed feeling may undoubtedly be ascribed the obstinacy of ministers in setting themselves against the almost unanimous wish of the citizens of London. Why, otherwise, were not the remains of the second personage of the royal family to be conveyed by that route on which the proposed marks of respect awaited it—a route, also, which was on the direct one towards the point of embarkation? Did ministers know this country so little as to suspect that any thing but decent and solemn reverence would have marked the conduct of Englishmen on such an occasion? or was it imagined that violence would have been offered to *the royal ashes?* No, it was an unwillingness any expression of popular feeling, which did not emanate from the court itself: and it was in this instance imbittered by the consciousness that every testimony of affection to the queen was a sentence of reproach upon her persecutors. It was the like base feeling which led the same parties to decry before hand as dangerous, and when the danger was disproved to exclaim against as impious, the devout visit of the queen to St. Paul's, to return her thanksgivings for having confounded the plots of her enemies. Then, as now, large bodies of troops were in readiness to act against the people; but not on that occasion, as on this unhappy one, had English blood been shed. The present loss of human life has flowed from that spirit of fretful domination which has so intermeddled between the multitude and its harmless desires. Ministers exercised an indiscreet as well as an unjust authority, in attempting to elude the *lawful* expressions of feelings which did honor to those who entertained, and to her who was the object of them; and this arbitrary restraint upon a lawful resolution makes the authors guilty of all its disastrous consequences.

But for the queen herself, the illustrious deceased—now lifted above the reach of persecution—she has lived for herself just long enough, too long for her destroyers. From the early periods of her residence in this country, she was made the victim of neglect, unmanly as unmannerly, in a circle of self-constituted elegance and high-breeding. Her life has been a series of defences against wrong, and of victories over slander and oppression. The last instance of disrespect to her majesty has been, of all the acts of her persecutors, the lowest in its malevolence, and the most signal in its defeat. They had not skill to execute their own machinations. In defiance of them, the remains of the queen were carried through the centre of the Metropolis. In defiance of them, the citizens of all ranks swelled the mournful triumph with those external badges of respect which were due to royalty, and with those far more precious testimonies of affection which no royalty but that of virtue can command. Even from the tomb the spirit of this illustrious woman seemed to baffle the tyranny that would have turmented her—

"*Even in her ashes liv'd their wonted fires.*"

For those who may have injured her, they have the queen's forgiveness. May they not sue in vain for that of the Almighty! In this world their lot is cast. They have with their own hands raised their monument. If their names be known to after ages, they will owe the distinction to the sufferings which they have caused; and history will immortalize them only to avenge their victim.

Extract from the account of the Queen's Funeral.

HYDE-PARK, AND ATTACK ON THE PEOPLE AT CUMBERLAND GATE.

At about 12 o'clock the procession entered the park, and during its passage through it a scene of confusion and outrage ensued of which the annals of this or any other christian country can, it is hoped, present few parallels. Vast numbers of persons on foot and on horseback passed with great speed along Park-lane, and in all directions towards Cumbeland-gate at the end of Oxford-street. Their object was suspected by the guards to be to reach that gate before them, with the view of meeting the procession and again forcing it to turn back. To prevent this, the guards galloped through the park at full speed, in order to gain Cumberland gate before them. Simultaneously with this movement of the guards and the multitude attendant on the royal funeral, the procession itself moved at a very quick pace through the park. Suddenly, however, it halted, and it was understood that the people had closed the gates. Amidst the disorder that now reigned, it became difficult, if not impossible, to form a true judgment of what was passing. Unfortunately the station we occupied in the procession precluded us from a personal view of the dreadful catastrophe that ensued, and which therefore, we were compelled to collect from other persons, who were under the influence of agitation or terror. It became necessary, we understand, in consequence of the peremptory orders issued to the guards, to force a way for the procession through whatever impediments might present themselves, for them to disperse the multitude at Cumberland-gate, and clear a passage. The people were equally bent on turning the procession, and forcing it into the route of the city. Here a contest arose, and here, we deeply grieve to say, blood was shed. Some stones and mud were thrown at the military, and a magistrate, we believe, being present, the soldiers were sanctioned in firing their pistols and carabines at the unarmed crowd. Screams of terror were heard in every direction, and numbers were seen flying across the park in dismay. The number of shots fired, to the best of our observation, was not less than forty or fifty. Of the destruction to human life that ensued from this murderous scene, we are without any authentic details. Some accounts state the number of the killed at four, and of the wounded at ten or twelve. To judge from our impression at the time, we should have expected consequences still more fatal. One person was wounded in the shoulder within a few yards of us. Hyde park would have been the scene of a tragedy as dreadful as that acted at Manchester, had not the large space towards Bayswater afforded ample opportunities for escape from the the murderous weapons of the soldiery. The guards were galloping about in all directions. One of the sufferers, whose name we have just learnt, is Richard Honey, a carpenter, residing at No 3, Row-street, Soho. He was shot at the corner of Great Cumberland-street, and the body was carried to the General Townsend, in Oxford street. Others were carried to St. George's hospital. So completely did the soldiery appear at this period to have lost the good temper and forbearance they previously evinced, that they fired shots we understand, in the direction in which the procession was moving. In consequence of this, some gentleman, we understand, belonging to the parish of Hammersmith, and who occupied a coach next to Alderman Wood, narrowly escaped with their lives. A ball passed through one of the pannals of the coach, and came out at the other side, but most providentially without any injury to those within it.